

shown in Fig. 1 of the original, which contains

Card 1/3

L 21174-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003029

employed. The phase jumps, resulting from the reflection of light from the system comprising mica + silver layer + air, and corresponding to different thicknesses of silver layers, were determined for silver layers 400, 500, and 600 Å thick and for wavelengths ranging from 450 to 630 nm. The results do not differ greatly from the theoretical values, and the reasons for differences are briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 13 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 06Dec63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF ID: 010

OTHER: 004

J. 21174-55
ASSISTION NR: AP5003029

ENCLOSURE: 01

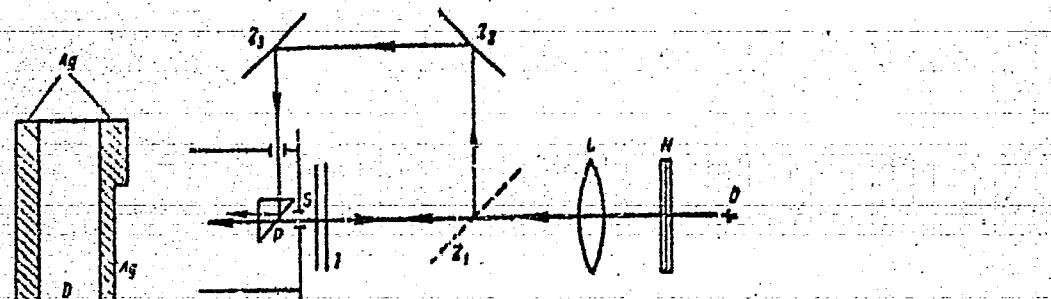


Fig. 1. Left: Section through the investigated silver-coated mica (D)
Right: Optical diagram of set-up; P - prism, S - slit, Z - mirror, L - lens,

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137410002-2

I - interferometer plate, U - point source

Card 3/3

NOSULENKO, V.S.

Methods of plotting and forms of the industrial and financial plan.
Sakh.prom. 34 no.5:77 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Sugar industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137410002-2"

NOSULENKO, V.S.; PLYUSHKO, B.Ye.

Krasnoye Sugar Factory after modernization. Sakh.prom. 35
no.4:37-38 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Krasnenskiy sakhariny zavod.
(Krasnoye (Belgorod Province)---Sugar industry)

NOSULENKO, V.S.

Sugar factories should receive durable sacks. Sakh. prom.
35 no.8:28-29 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Krasnyanskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Bagging)

L 22148-66 EKIP(f)/T-2/ETC(m)-6 KW
ACC NR. AP6012950

SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/65/000/011/0002/0012

53

AUTHOR: Kosyak, Yu. F. (Engineer); Galatsan, V. N. (Engineer); Shilin, Yu. P.
(Engineer); Polyakov, V. S. (Engineer); Abramenko, O. B. (Engineer); Nosyl'ko, D. R.
(Engineer)

ORG: KHTGZ, ORGRES, Pridneprovskaya GRES

TITLE: First experience in starting and operation of a pilot model of the K-300-240-KhTGZ turbine

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 11, 1965, 2-12

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric power plant, electric rotating equipment

ABSTRACT: Since the end of 1963, a combined team from ORGRES (Moscow), the Khar'kov Turbine Plant and the Pridneprovskaya GRES have been working to develop and test starting, load and stopping regimes for a 300 Mw power unit consisting of the TPP-110 boiler and the K-300-240-KhTGZ turbine. During the initial and most subsequent startups, the temperature states of the steam conduits and the turbine were monitored with both standard control-measurement devices and special thermocouples placed for the investigations. Starts were performed from the cold, hot and intermediate states. The article presents a cross section of the turbine, steam-flow chart during startup, a diagram of the locations of thermocouples in the turbine during testing, and startup graphs for the various states. A recommended startup schedule from the cold

UDC: 621.365.001.42.001.5

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6012950

state is presented in graphic form. The authors conclude that the graph represents a startup regime which is satisfactory for cold starting of the unit, but make several concrete recommendations for areas of caution or improvement. It was found that the cooling of the unit does not result in over-standard temperature or dimensional differences at any time, so that startup from partially-cooled states is always possible. [JPRS] O

SUB CODE: 10, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 dda

KARNAUKHOV, Ivan Prokof'yevich, dots.; IVANKIN, Vasiliy Kirillovich,
prof.; VEESON, Konstantin Nikolsyevich, dots.; BOITARENKO,
Nikolay Vasil'yevich, dots.; NIKICHIN, Konstantin
Georgiyevich, dots.; LANGE, K.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; MERKULOV, M.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; NOVIKOV, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; Nosul'ko, I.I., st. prepod., retsenzent; SAFRONOVA,
O.G., st. prepod., retsenzent; YEFIMOV, A.L., red.

[Fundamentals of agriculture] Osnovy sel'skogo khoziaistva.

3. perer. izd. Moscow, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 646 p.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Lange, Merkulov).
2. Orlovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Novikov, Nosul'ko,
Safronova).

NOSUL'YA, N. Ye.

AUTHORS: Andreyev, V.V. and Nosulya, N.Ye., Engineers 98-58-5-5/26

TITLE: Application of Radioactive Cobalt for Controlling and Testing Welds of Reinforcement Rods (Primeneniye radioaktivnogo kobal'ta dlya kontrolya kachestva svarki armaturnykh sterzhney)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotehnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 3, pp 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of gamma-defectoscopy for controlling welds requires a great deal of investigation and experiments. Investigations were carried out on the structures of the Stalingrad and Kuybyshev hydroelectric power stations, with the aid of isotope Co-60, whereas the evaluation of the quality of the welds was done on the basis of gamma photographs obtained by X-raying. In all, 333 samples were tested, representing various kinds of welding such as vat slag welding, electric slag welding and butt end contact welding. After the gamma X-raying, the samples were mechanically tested to ascertain the relationship between mechanical characteristics and the nature, dimensions and location of the determined defect. For the protection of the operator, a special portable container (Figure 1) had been constructed in which the capsule with Co-60 was inclosed. The recharging of the container was

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98-58-3-5/22

Application of Radioactive Cobalt for Controlling and Testing Welds of Reinforcement Rods

done by means of a special handle, 1,400 m long (Figure 2). For fixing the container on the reinforcement rod, a special support was made (Figure 3). Focussing distance varied from 360-500 mm, depending upon the diameter of the rods, which were 50 mm and larger. X-raying was done with 2 reinforcing screens and lead foils. To increase sensitivity, it is recommended to use filters of diffused radiation to limit the surface of irradiation, and to apply flat and wedge type defectometers on top and below the weld to be examined. Gamma X-raying with Co-60 makes it possible to detect all interior defects such as blisters, flaws, non-fusion and cracks. Experience with gamma defectoscopy during the construction of the Stalingradskaya ges (Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station) has shown that with gamma defectoscopy it is not only possible to obtain better welds of reinforcement rods, but also to effect an appreciable cost reduction. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

- 1. Cobalt isotopes (Radioactive) - Applications
- 2. Welding - Test methods
- 3. Welding - Test results

NOSYR', I., kapitan 2 ranga

While training and educating soldiers we should take into account
their individual abilities. Komm.Vooruzh. Sil 1 no.13:51-55 J1
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Military education)

NOSIR', I., kapitan 2-go ranga

Important condition for the strengthening of discipline. Voen.
vest. 41 no.3:54-57 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Military discipline)

NOSYR', I., kapitan 2-go ranga

Study of his subordinates by the commander is an important condition
in strengthening military discipline. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.21:39-
43 N 63. (MIRA 17:1)

NOSYREV, B.A.

BOROKHOVICH, Aleksandr Isaakovich; NOSYREV, Boris Aleksandrovich; TSITSIN,
M.A., redaktor; KEL'NIK, V.P., redaktor; KEL'NIK, V.P., redaktor;
KOVALENKO, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Testing and adjusting piston compressors in mines] Ispytanie i
naladka porshnevyykh kompressorov na rudnikakh. Sverdlovsk, Gos.
naucno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1954. 212 p.
(Air compressors) (Mining machinery)

SOV/124-57-5-5449

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 49 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nosyrev, B. A.

TITLE: The Actual Heat-transfer Process That Occurs Inside the Cylinder of
a Piston Compressor (Deystvitel'nyy protsess teploobmena v
tsilindre kompressora)

PERIODICAL: Tr. i materialy, Sverdl. gorn. in-t, 1956, Nr 26, pp 203-216

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a method for determining the temperature inside
the cylinder of a piston compressor at the very end of the compression
stroke (i.e., at the beginning of the delivery phase). Methods are
worked out for plotting the thermal diagrams of the actual cycle (in
terms of the coordinates T and S) from indicator-card data. An
example of the calculations is included. The calculation results are
not compared with the experimental data, however. Bibliography:
9 references.

Yu. A. Lashkov

Card 1/1

NOSIREV, Boris Aleksandrovich. Prinimal uchastiye VERSHKAYIN, Ye.R.,
starshiy inzh. D'YAKOVA, G.B., red.irk-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V.,
tekhn.red.; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on mine drainage equipment] Spravochnoe ruko-
vodstvo po rudnichnym vodootlivnym ustavokam. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 251 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Proyektnyy institut Uralgiproruda (for Vershtayn).
(Mine drainage)

NOSYREV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Power of compressed air in mines. Frcm. energ. 16 no.8:13-15
(MIRA 14:9)
Ag '61.
(Compressed air)

VASIL'YEV, Mikhail Vladimirovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; FADDEYEV, Boris Vasil'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOKHRYAKOV, Vladimir Stepanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimal uchastiye NOSYREV, P.A.; MAMMUKHAEDOVA, V.F., red.izd-va; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Incline hoists in open-cut mining] Naklonnye podemniki na kar're-rakh. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 150 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Hoisting machinery)

NOSIREV, B.A., dotsent; ZVYAGIN, V.S., dotsent

Results of studying V-300-2K type compressors. Izv. vys. uch.
zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.6:174-177 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva.
Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoj mekhaniki.
(Air compressors)

NOSYREV, B.A., dotsent; ZUB, M.P., inzh.

Losses in air ducts and means of improving the ducting.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:gor.zhur. 7 no. 1:146-149 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva. Re-
komendovana kafedroy gornoj mekhaniki.

NOSYREV, B.A., doteent; ZUB, M.P., inzh.

Actual aerodynamic characteristics of main ventilation fans.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.5:120-124 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)
1. Sverdlovekly gornyy institut imeni V.V. Vakhrusheva.
Rekomendovana kafedroy gornyy mekhaniki.

VESELOV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; NOSYREV, B.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk; ZUB, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of testing ventilation systems in Kazakhstan non-
ferrous metal mines. Gor. zhur. no. 12:38-41 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut (for Veselov, Nosyrev).
2. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Zub).

L-61534-621 DFT(3)/DFT-2/DFT(1)
400-111-134 44-6154-13

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26

AUTHOR: Yefremov, V. D.; Marakhovskiy, V. B.; Nasyrev, I. K.

-27-

34

TITLE: Rapid memory with linear number sampling for small computers operating
in the decimal code

SOURCE: Operativnyye i postoyannyye zapominayushchiye ustroystva (Rapid and non-volatile storage); sbornik statey. Leningrad, Izd-vo Energiya, 1965, 71-82

TOPIC TAGS: linear number sampling, small decimal code memory, transistorized ferrite memory, rapid memory, floating decimal point memory

ABSTRACT: The paper describes one of the rapid computer memories with linear number sampling developed by the laboratory of problems in automation and telemechanics of the LPI im. M. I. Kalinina. It operates in the decimal code, has a floating decimal point, 13 decimal digits, operational memory capacity of 1000 addresses, and the same capacity of fixed memory. All logical and switching circuits are made of transistors, diodes, and ferrite toroidal cores using the distributed current principle. The article proves the appropriateness of the use of the distributed current principle for the design of control

I-61634-65

ACCESSION NR: A150M4713

devices. It also presents the design, operating time diagrams, structural diagram, and the descriptions of various control blocks (decoder, regeneration and code control, pulse shapers). Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: LPI im. M. I. Kalinina

SUBMITTED: 20Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REV Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 16793-66 EWT(d)/EMP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AT6005082 SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/256/0129/0133

AUTHOR: Damaskinskaya, N. Ya.; Nosyrev, I. K.; Stepanov, V. A.

39

B41

ORG: none

16/11

TITLE: Optimum choice of parameters of the operative memory using ferrite pairs

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut, Trudy, no. 256, 1965. Tsifrovyye izmeritel'nyye i upravlyayushchiye ustroystva (Digital measuring and control devices), 129-133

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite core memory, computer memory

ABSTRACT: The operative memory made of ferrite core pairs can operate reliably without temperature controls. The introduction and retrieval of information are carried out by current pulses the amplitude of which is not limited from above, and this results in a temperature independent operation. The principles of operations of ferrite pair units is discussed on a matrix example shown in Fig. 1. The ferrite pair memorizes a single binary unit. The article presents all the pertinent relations and quotes theoretical results which indicate that normalized ferrite core pairs should secure reliable memory

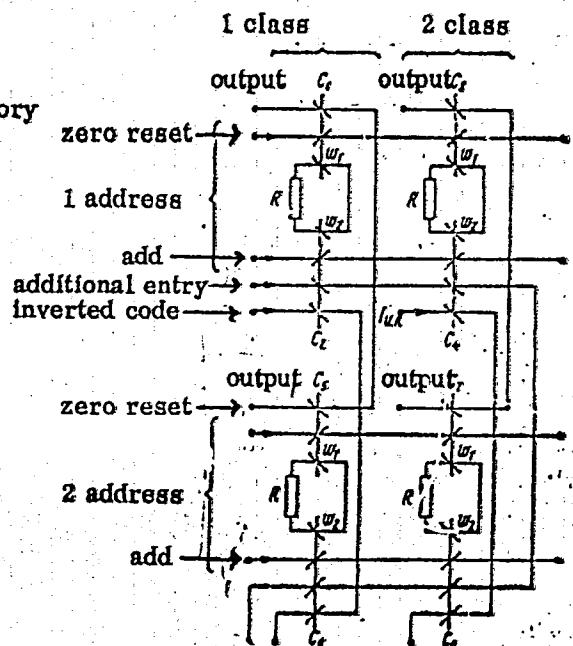
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ACC NR: AT6005082

Fig. 1. Operative memory matrix made of ferrite pairs.



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ACC NR: AT6005082

operation within the -60 to +60C range. The retrieval time is of the order of 10 μ sec for cycling current pulses not exceeding 1.5 A. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 SM

NOSYREV, I.V.

Petrochemistry of the Dzhungol pluton. Zap. Kir. otd. Vses. min.
ob-va no.1:93-99 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Dzhungol Range—Rocks, Igneous)

KOROLEV, V.G.; NOSYREV, I.V.; TUROVSKIY, S.D.

Paleozoic intrusive complexes in the northern Tien Shan. Met. po
geol. Tian'-Shania no. 245-19 '62. (MIKA 15:11)
(Tien Shan--Rocks, Igneous)

NOSYREV, I.V.; TUROVSKIY, S.D.

Formation of an intrusive complex as a basic geological unit of
the Paleozoic intrusive activity in the northern Tien Shan. Mat.
po geol.Tian'-Shania no.2:21-67 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Tien Shan--Rocks, Igneous)

IZRAILEVA, Ye.M.; NOSYREV, I.V.

Formation of Paleozoic dikes in northern Kirghizia as revealed
by the studies in the Dzhungar-Tau and Lesser Kemin Basin. Mat.
po geol.Tian'-Shania no.2:111-129 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Dzhungar-Tau--Dikes (Geology))
(Kichikemin--Dikes (Geology))

TUROVSKIY, S.D.; MAKAROV, V.A.; NOSIREV, I.V.

Find of ore pebbles in Lower Carboniferous conglomerates
of the Boordu region (northern Tien Shan). Dokl. AN SSSR
147 no.1:210-211 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Kirgizskoy SSR. Predstavleno
akademikom D.S. Karzhinskim.
(Boordu region--Ore deposits)

NOSYREV, I. V.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits,
Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry for the academic degree of
Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences:

"Pre-lower Carboniferous Granitoid Intrusions of Dzhungartau and
Several Problems of the Related Mineralization (North Tien-Shan)."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963 pp. 119-145

NOSYREV, S.

15033

USSR/Agricultural Coops 4106.

Jan 1947

"Model Statutes for Agricultural Artels and Financial Economy of Collective Farms," S. Nosyrev, 5 pp

"Gov Finansy" Vol VIII, No 1

Shows tremendous progress made by collective farms between 1932 and present time. Considerable information on finances of individual collective farms. Criticizes undesirable financial practices.

LG

15033

KOSYRIN, S.

25265

"CGYREV, S. Vremenne ikrepljatb selskokhozistvennyy kredit. Sov.
Finansy, 1948, No. 6, S. 9-6

Letopis'Zhurnal, Statey, No. 3, Moscow, 1948

NOSYREV, S.; SIDEL'NIKOV, M.; MISYUK, K.

[Extension of credit to collective farms by the Agricultural Bank] Kredito-vanie kolkhozov sel'skhozbankom. [Leningrad] Gosfinizdat, 1953. 15⁴ p.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Collective farms) (Agricultural credit)

NOSYREV, S.

Improve the practice of issuing long-term credits to collective farms. Fin.SSSR 16 no.12:25-29 D '55. (MIRA 9:2)
(Agricultural credit)

NOSYREV, S.

Consolidating the collective farm economy and State Bank credit.
Den. i kred. 19 no. 2:31-35 F '61. (ML 14:2)
(Collective farms) (Agricultural credit)

KORYUNOV, S.N.; BRAGINSKIY, L.V.; YEPANESHNIKOV, V.K.; NEDELIN,
S.I.; NESMIY, M.I.; NOSTREV, S.S.; PAKHOROV, A.M.;
FILIPPOVA, E., red.

[Organization of collective-farm finance] Organizatsiya
finansov kolkhoza. Moskva, Finansy, 1964. 243 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut.

NOSYREV, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKUNINA, A.; ZYBIN, B., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Poppy pests. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.8:54-55 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticheskikh rasteniy (for Ncsyrev). 2. Przheval'skaya
zonal'naya opytchnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy (for
Zyubin).

NOSYREV, V.G., st. leytenant med.sluzhby

Treating first- and second-degree burns at a unit medical center.
Voen-med.zhur. no.11:71 N '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

L 05237-67 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AR6020535

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/001/G036/G037

AUTHOR: Avraamov, I. S.; Derkach, V. A.; Derkach, N. G.; Nosyrev, V. I.; Selyandin, V. L.; Tsinker, E. B.

43

B

TITLE: A system for the programmed control of wide-reach multiple-stop mechanisms

74

SOURCE: Ref zh. Kibern, Abs. 1G251

REF SOURCE: Mezhvuz. sb. tr. Zap.-Sib. sovet po koordinatsii i planir. nauchno-issled. rabot po tekhn. i yestestv. naukam, vyp. 4, 1965, 129-136

TOPIC TAGS: automatic programming, crane, control circuit

ABSTRACT: A system (S) for the programmed control of the movements of a grab-type bridge crane is described. The S may also be used to control mechanisms moving over distances of several dozen meters and longer. This S is characterized by the discrete determination of the coordinates of the bridge and carriage of the crane, accomplished at individual points by means of independent contact pickups. Then the precision of the halt does not exceed the dimensions of the pickup. The article presents a schematic diagram of a S with the following elements: 1) setting device; 2) encoder of the specified coordinate; 3) device for determining

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UDC: 62-506:681.142.:352:621

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ACC NR: AR6020535

crane position; 4) encoder of the current coordinate (CC); 5) CC memory; 6) digital arithmetic device (AD); 7) instruction device. The setting device specifies the coordinates of the two points between which the crane should move, and it consists of two pairs of switches. The encoder of the specified coordinate converts these coordinates to binary code. The device for determining the crane's position consists of a self-excited key oscillator with an emitting coil, mounted on the crane bridge; receiving coils, mounted directly along the crane's path, and distributed encoder of CC, converting the signal to the number of the fixed coil at which the crane bridge happens to be present at the moment. The current-coordinate memory serves to store the CC code during the movement of the bridge from one pickup to another, and also to convert the code to its potential form. Since the specified and current coordinates are expressed in binary code, the instructions are triggered by the comparison of the binary numbers in the AD and transmission of the results of the comparison to the instruction device. Two AD designs, one based on contact elements and the other, on contactless elements, were investigated. The operating principle and diagram of AD are presented, as are the diagrams of the other components. For mechanisms operating at high speeds and requiring precise stopping correct to ~0.1 m it is more expedient to employ the contactless type of AD. To enhance the precision of stopping a DC electric drive must be used, and the control signals must be generated continuously, on using a continuous servosystem for this purpose. The latter should include auto-correction at definite points along the path of the crane. 5 illustrations. Bibliography of 4 titles. V. M. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 13, 20/

Card 2/2 *gd*

NOSYREV, V. N.

Nosyrev, V. N. - "A method for the large-scale detailed study of wood constructions attacked by secondary injurious agents", Nauch.-metod. zapiski (Council of Ministers, RSFSR, Main administration for natural reservations), Issue 11, 1948, p. 25-52, - Bibliog: p. 52.

So: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949).

ACHKASOV, V.I., kand. ist. nauk, kapitan 1' ranga; BASOV, A.V.,
kand. voyenno-morskikh nauk kapitan 2 ranga; BOL'SHAKOV,
N.V., kapitan 1 ranga zapasa; GEL'FOND, G.M., dots.,
kand. voyenno-morskikh nauk kapitan 1 ranga; MORDVINOV,
R.N., kand. voyenno-morskikh nauk kapitan 1 ranga zapasa;
NOSYREV, V.N., podpolkovnik; SUMIN, A.I., kand. ist. nauk
kapitan 1 ranga; PITERSKIY, N.A., kand. voyenno-morskikh
nauk kontr-admiral zapasa, otv. red.; KARASEV, A.Ye., rcd.
kapitan 1 ranga zapasa

[Battle history of the Soviet Navy] Boevoi put' Sovetskogo
Voenno-Morskogo Flota. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 620 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

18(7)

AUTHORS: Goryaga, G. I., Nosyreva, I. A. SOV/55-58-6-8/31

TITLE: The Viscosity of Molten Zinc, Aluminum, Cadmium, and Antimony
(Vyazkost' rasplavlennykh tsinka, alyuminiya, kadmiya i sur'my)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mehaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 59-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the kinematic viscosity of the elements mentioned in the title were carried out by the method of torsional oscillations of a crucible filled with the liquid to be investigated. This method had been worked out by Ye. G. Shvidkovskiy (Ref 1). The device for the determination of Al viscosity is described by reference 1. For volatile metals the crucible was hermetically sealed. The device is exactly described, crucible and scheme are shown by figures 1 and 2. Published data concerning the viscosity of molten metals deviate from one another rather considerably which is said to be due to the use of samples of different degrees of purity. Therefore, the influence of undissolved impurities upon the viscosity of metals was investigated. The samples to be investigated were therefore produced in different ways

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SOV/55-58-6-8/31
The Viscosity of Molten Zinc, Aluminum, Cadmium, and Antimony

and with different degrees of purity. Investigations showed that with increasing impurity, viscosity increased considerably. The results obtained by investigations of the temperature dependence of viscosity are shown together with the data obtained by other authors (Refs 3, 4, 1) by figures 3 - 5. The impurities (oxides) converted the metals to another than the normal (heterogeneous) state. A similar cause was also assumed by Shvidkovskiy for the deviation between results (Ref 1). The formula developed by Shvidkovskiy for the determination of metal viscosity under laboratory conditions (for pure metals) was simplified for industrial purposes, in which connection the considerable amount of impurities in industrial metals was taken into account. The authors thank Ye. G. Shvidkovskiy for advice and discussions. There are 5 figures and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra molekulyarnoy fiziki
Card 2/3 (Chair for Molecular Physics)

OSTROVSKIY, N.I., doktor biolog.nauk; NOSYREV, V.I., nauchnyy otprudnik

Disinfecting medicinal plant seeds. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
8 no.9:29 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.

NIEDOL'SKIY, V.V., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk; SYUZYUMOVA, L.M.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik; NOSTREVA, L.A., aspirant.

Natural immunity of calves to diseases. Veterinariia 34 no.1:
29-34 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Calves) (Immunity)

KARPOV, A.A., inzh.; KUSTOBAYEV, G.G., inzh.; LAUSHKIN, N.P., inzh.;
LANGE, Z.I., inzh.; ~~NOSYREVA, M.D.~~, inzh.; SAVEL'IEV, G.V., inzh.;
SHCHULEPNIKOV, I.S., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: SYCHKOV, B.A., inzh.;
MILIKHIN, A.Ye., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, R.A., inzh.; ZARZHITSKIY, Yu.A.,
inzh.; LEONT'IEV, A.I., inzh.; VIKTOROVA, T.Ye., inzh.; SERIKOV, A.A.,
inzh.

Operation of recuperator soaking pits in the 1150 MMK rolling
mill. Stal' 22 no.8:753-753 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

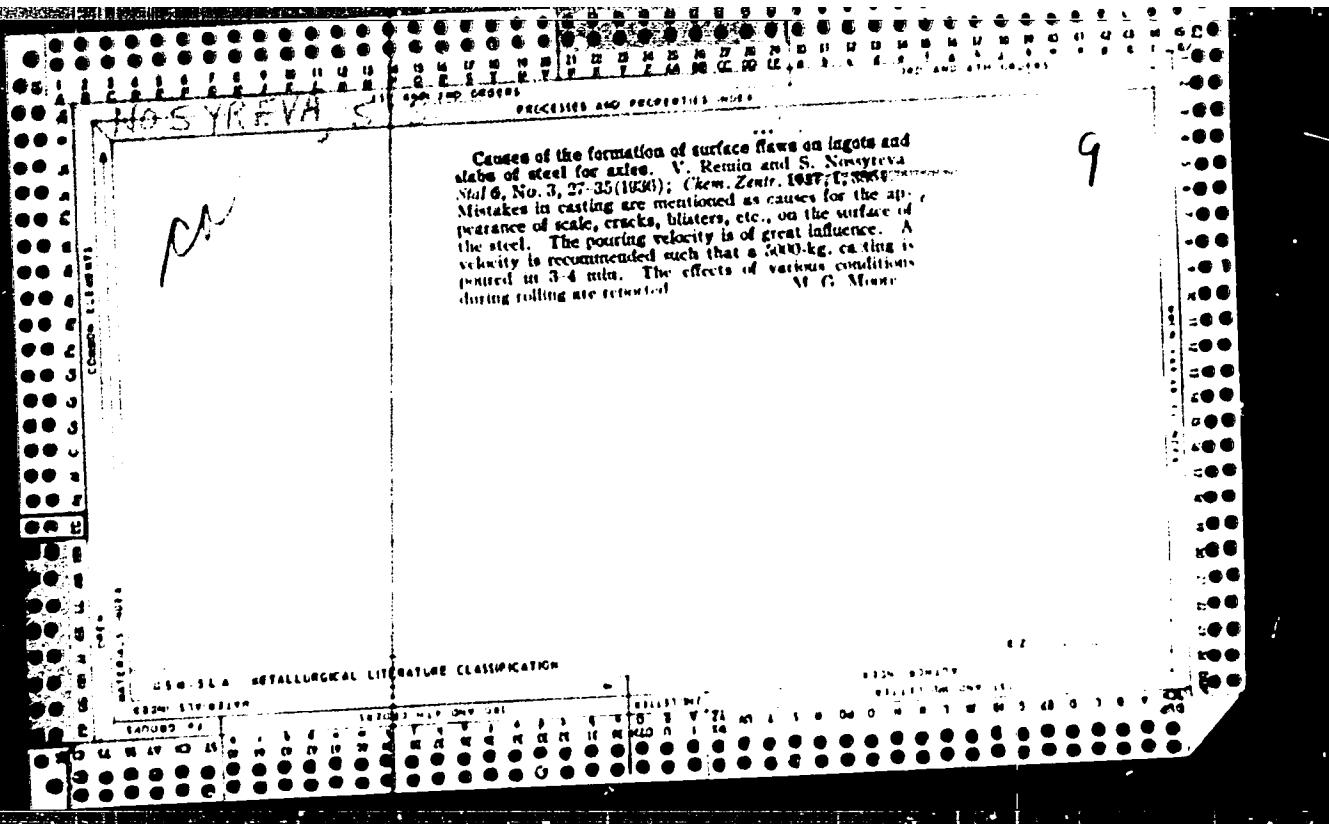
1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Furnaces, Heating) (Rolling mills) *

BATUNIN, M.P., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; KAGAN, M.Z., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIKHAYLOV, K.A., dotsent; NOSTREVA, N.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHIZHIN, V.Yu., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Observations on the treatment of syphilitic patients with bicillin L.
Vest.derm.i ven. 33 no.5:50-54 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta i kafedry kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova (direktor instituta i zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.P. Batunin).

(SYPHILIS ther.)
(PENICILLIN ther.)



NOSYREVA, S. S.

"Influence of the Temperature of Heating and of the Grain Size in the Velocity of Transformation of Austenite and on the Hardenability," S. S. Steinberg, V. V. Skluiev and S. S. Nossyreva, Kathestvennaya Stal, 1937, No. 1, pp. 21-23,

The paper contains a description of two series of experiments concerning the influence of the overheating of steel before hardening on its hardenability. (1) the velocity of breakdown of the austenite is measured microscopically at 250° to 650° C. using samples hardened from 800° both with and without preliminary heating to 1100°. Preheating is found to increase the duration of the incubation period before breakdown as well as that of the decomposition itself, by a factor of 3-4. (2) The velocity of the breakdown of austenite is measured in samples in which the size of the austenite grains has been changed by plastic deformation. It is found that the increase in grain size affects only the number of decomposition nuclei, but leaves both the incubation period and the velocity of growth of pearlite-troostite grains unchanged. Comparison of (1) and (2) shows that preheating to 1100° not only increases the size of the austenite grains, but also influences the inherent stability of the austenite, probably by increasing the orderliness of the lattice. This causes the region of complete hardening (martensite structure) to expand, whereas the increase in grain size causes an extension of the region of mixed troostite-martensite structure (incomplete hardening). (In Russian).

NOSYREVA, S. S.

NOSYREVA, S. S. ; BURAKOVA, M. V.

The Effect of the Plastic Deformation on the Isothermal and Martensitic Transformation of Overcooled Austenite and the Position of Point "m."

Trudy UFAN 9, 25, 1937.

NOSYREVA, S. S.

The Effect of the Grain Size and the Heating Temperature on the Kinetics
of Austenite Transformation

Trudy UFAN 9, 213, 1937.

MOSYREVA, S. S., BURAKOVA, M. V.

The Effect of the Plastic Deformation on the Isothermic and Martensitic Transformation of Overcooled Austenite, and the Position of Point "M".
Trudy UFAN 9, 25, 1987.

CA

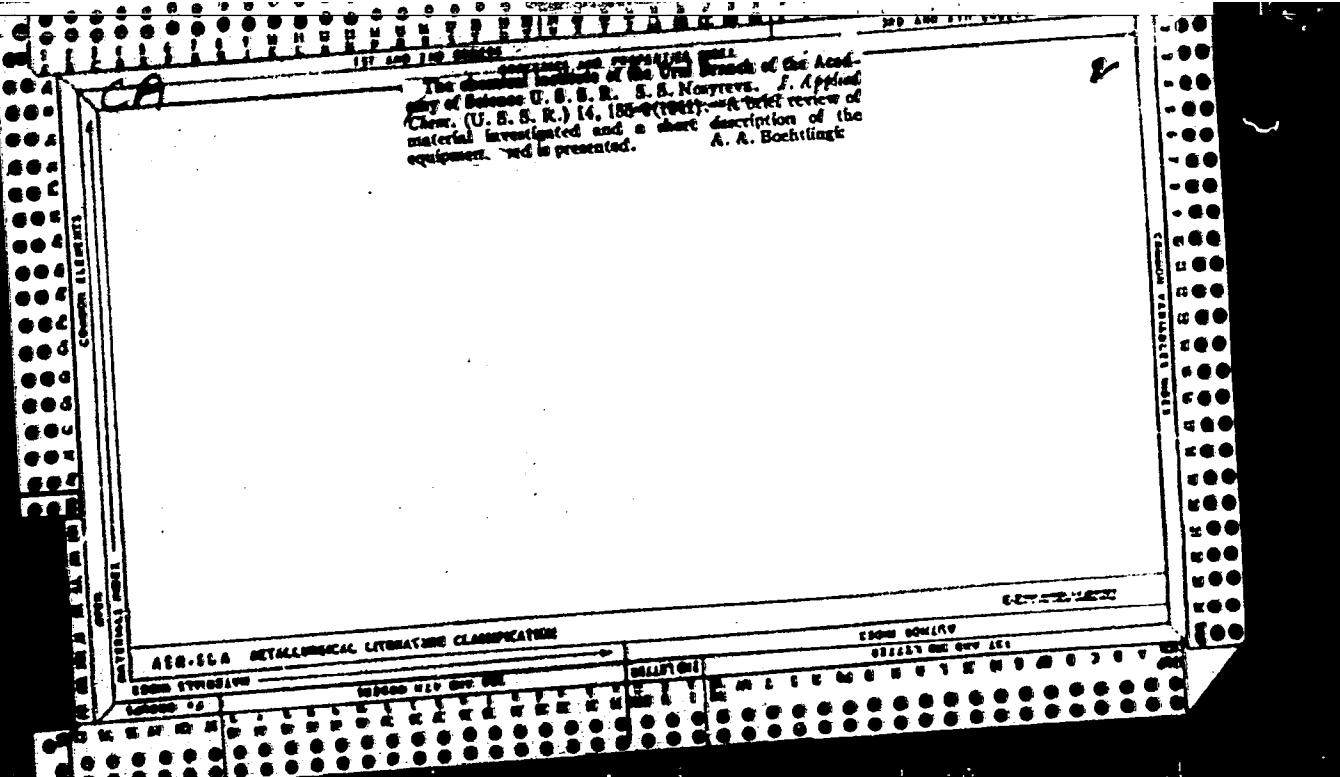
"Hydrogen embrittlement" of steel. G. I. Chulakov
and S. S. Nonyeva. Sud 1941, No. 8, 61-3; Chem.
Zern. 1942, II, 1811-12. After pickling, steel billets or
annealed steel should be heated to 100-210° for 30-60
min. or left at room temp. 30 days before cold rolling to
eliminate absorbed H₂ and restore the plasticity.
H. W. Rathmann

SSD-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-1999	2000-2999	3000-3999	4000-4999	5000-5999	6000-6999	7000-7999	8000-8999	9000-9999
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

NOSYREVA, S. S., BURAKOVA, N. V.

The Effect of the Plastic Deformation on the Transformation of
Austenite into martensite. Trudy UFAN 10, 23, 1941.



cl

Determination of hydrogen in steel. S. S. Novikov and G. I. Chubarov. Zavodskaya Lab. 11, 1047-66 (1945). A modification of the Newell app. for detg. H₂ in steel is described. The app. consists of a heating tube made of transparent quartz connected to the app., a Mac-Cleod manometer, 2 Langmuir Hg pumps, a manometer with small calibrated bulbs connected to the Hg pump, and traps with activated charcoal placed between the heating tube and the Mac-Cleod manometer. Place the sample in the heating tube, open the stopcock, pump out the air by means of an oil pump and the Langmuir Hg pump, close the stopcock after the desired vacuum has been reached, immerse the trap with activated charcoal into a Dewar flask with liquid N₂ or O₂, place the heating tube in an oven heated to 800°, and evt. the H₂ from the steel. The H₂ evolved from the steel is forced through the trap with activated charcoal by means of a 2nd Langmuir

pump, and is collected in the large bulb of the combination manometer. The quantity of H₂ evolved can be measured at any time after the beginning of the expt. by forcing the H₂ from the large bulb of the manometer into 3 small bulbs and raising repeatedly a column of Hg until no pressure readings on the manometer scale are obtained. The vol. of the H₂ evolved is detd. by the vol. of the 3 small bulbs (3, 14, and 35 ml., resp.). At first the H₂ is evolved from steel most rapidly, then more slowly after 15-20 min., and, finally, no H₂ is evolved after 1-2 hrs. All gas collected in the bulbs is pure H₂ because all impurities are absorbed by activated charcoal at 190°. One reference.

W. H. Hamm

7

APPENDIX B. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

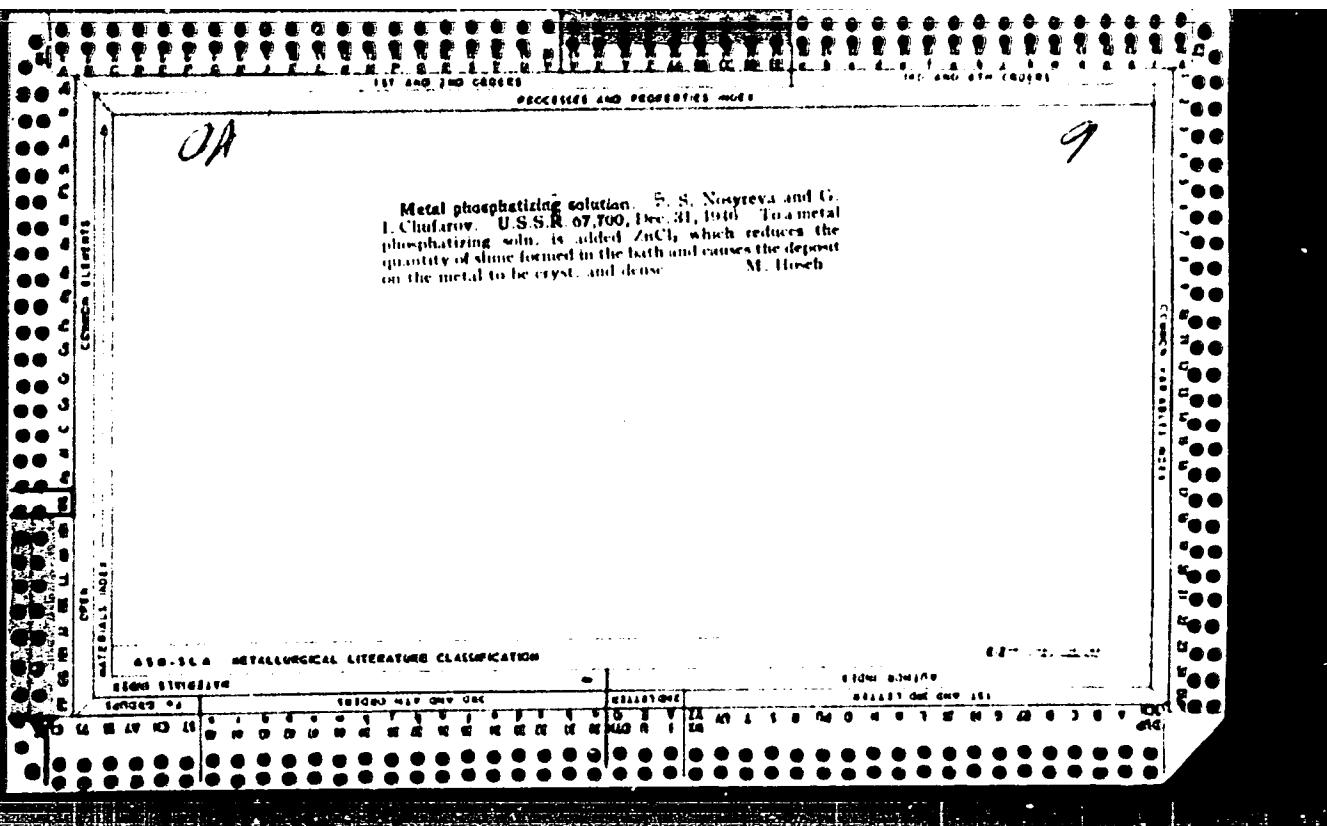
CHART DIVISION

SECOND HAB. ONLY 600

COMBINE 600

SECOND HAB.

SECOND HAB. ONLY 600



NOSYREVA, S. S.

The Reason for Formation of Fissures on Steel Ingots.

Stal', Jan. 1947, Moscow.

Mechanism of flake formation. S. S. Nosyreva (1947) [1] - branch of Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), Ref. 7, 49-52 (1947). This investigation concerned the role of II in flake formation in steel. If in steel was determined by heating a sample of II increased upwards along the vertical axis and decreased from the center to the periphery along the horizontal plane. The larger the ingot, the longer is the path of diffusion and consequently the more II remains in the ingot. Steel specimens with II at 15% were found in the ingot melted II on heating. The rate of escape of II from heated specimens increases with the temp. Thus, at 800° it required a prolonged heating to drive out the II whereas at 1000° it required only 30 min. At this temp. steel undergoes partial transformation and in the process II is liberated. Also II is not sol. In the transformation products and greatly affected by the mode of cooling the specimens after cooling with II . Most II was retained in specimens cooled in air, next came oil, and oil. All specimens with II were affected with flakes while the control specimens were free of flakes. As the content of II in steel rose the quantity of austenite remaining on cooling increased. The residual austenite decomposes, liberating II . The II is not given off as soon as the steel cools down to room temp. but after a time referred to as the incubation period. The presence of alloying elements and II in steel increases the stability of austenite. As the II escapes, the stability of austenite declines and the transformation of γ Fe into α Fe is accelerated.

Fe intro a
S. S. S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137410002-2"

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SPECIALLY ADDED PROPERTIES WORK

NO AND THE CROWN

Methods of Oxidation and Hot Irritation in Determining Hydrogen in Metals. G. I. Chusakov and S. S. Novikov (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1947, vol. 13, pp. 287-248; Chemical Abstracts, 1948, vol. 42, May 20, col. 3222). The determination of hydrogen by oxidation of the metal with oxygen at moderate temperatures has a limited field of application. The method cannot be used for high-carbon steels because of the absorption of CO by the plug in the absorption tubes containing P_2O_5 . It is also impossible to determine hydrogen by this method at temperatures of 800-1000° in the case of Nichrome, heat-resistant steels, and many other metals and ferrous alloys, because of the formation of a non-porous oxide film which prevents the penetration of the oxygen to the metal surface and the diffusion of the water vapours in the opposite direction.

ABA,SLA MEDICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137410002-2"

NOSYREVA, S. S.

Cand. Technical Sci., Mbr., Inst, Chemistry Metallurgy, Ural Affil.,

Acad. Sci. -cl940--.

"Flaking in Steel," ibid., No. 8, 1949;

"Effect of Structure on the Diffusion of Hydrogen in Steel," Stal;

"Effect of Structure on the Diffusion of Hydrogen in Steel," Zavod.

No. 6, 1948; "Measuring the Diffusion of Hydrogen in Steel," Zavod.

Lab., 14, No. 3, 1948.

Ca

Measurement of the diffusion of hydrogen in steel.
S. S. Nosyreva. Zaretskaya Lab. 14, 307-10(1948).--

The rate of diffusion of H atoms through sheets 0.5 mm thick, surface area 7 sq. cm., was measured by the displacement of a Hg column in a capillary connected with the reverse side of the sheet, by the H₂ gas issued from recombination, after diffusion across the sheet, of the H atoms produced by electrolysis of 0.1 N H₂SO₄, at 0.014 amp./sq. cm., at room temp. With Armco iron (I), C 0.03%, and transformer steel (II), C 0.08%, Mn 0.11, Si 3.04, the rates of diffusion were const. and very close, about 10 ml. H₂/10 hrs.; I transmitted a total of 7.78 ml. H₂ in 72 hrs., II a total of 6.37 ml. With austenitic stainless steel, C 0.10, Mn 0.48, Si 0.57, Cr 18.4, Ni 8.42%, no diffusion was noticed in 72 hrs. With C steel (C 0.81, Mn 0.42, Si 0.32), subjected to various thermal treatments, diffusion was highest (8.16 ml. in 72 hrs.) in normalized samples, and in sorbite (tempered at 600°) (7.7 ml.), lowest (1.10 ml.) in martensite (quenched in oil). This is consistent with destr. of the solv. of H after 24 hrs. electrolysis, found to be, resp., 6.93, 15.9, 40.5, and 25.0 ml./100 g. in martensite, troostite, sorbite, and normalized steel.

B
Influence of Steel Structure Upon Diffusion of Hydrogen in Steel. S. S. Nosyreva, Henry Brutcher. Translation No. 2274, 1949, 7 pages. From Stal (Steel), v. 8, no. 6, 1948, p. 542-544.

Given results of a study of the solubility of hydrogen and its rate of diffusion in steel as functions of chemical composition and steel structure. Gives data on solubility in Armco iron, 18-8, transformer steel, and carbon steel (different structures).

9

C.A.

Hydrogen embrittlement of valve springs. S. S. Novgorodova, T. M. Pogrebetskaya, and A. A. Varganova. *Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya* 31, No. 5, 53-4 (1951).—Inspection of Moscow Diesel valve springs showed characteristics of H-brittleness. To study this further, specimens of spring steel were hardened from 600° in oil at 70° and then Zn-plated for 5-120 min. in a bath contg. ZnO 40-80, NaOH 70-85, NaCN 70-85, Na₃S 0.5-6, and glycerol 5-8 g/l. Longer plating exposed the steel to longer action of H. This was confirmed by subsequent tests. H-brittleness appeared after 8-14-min. plating. Rinsing in hot H₂O, oven drying, and then annealing at 100-200° removed brittleness. Prolonged or repeated plating induced irreversibly brittleness. M. Illich

NOSYREVA, S.S.; POLYAKOVA, A.M.

The study of stony fracture by means of tagged atoms. Stal' 15
(MIRA 9:2)
no.12:1120-1123 D '55.

1.Institut fiziki metallov Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk
SSSR.
(Steel, Structural--Testing) (Radioactive tracers--Industrial
application)

NOSYREVA, S.S.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical properties of crystals and poly-crystalline compounds E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 13/3

Author : Nosyрева, С.С., Polyakova, A.M.

Inst : Inst. of Metal Physics, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : On "Stone-Like" Fracture in Structural Steels

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 103, No 3, 431-432

Abstract : Radiography methods were used to investigate the influence of the speed of cooling on the magnitude and character of the distribution of sulfides in forged 37KhMZA steel. It is shown that the "stone-like" fracture in steel is obtained when the sulfides separate along the austenite grain boundaries.

Card : 1/1

SU V/137-57 11 22391

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11 p 250 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nosyreva, S. S., Polyakova, A. M.

TITLE: Use of Radioactive S³⁵ to Study the Reasons for Lithoidal (Cleavage) Fracture in Structural Steels (Primeneniye radioaktivnogo izotopa sery S³⁵ dlya izucheniya prichin vozniknoveniya kamennidnogo izloma v konstruktsionnykh stalyakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Inst. fiz. metallov. Ural'skoy til. AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 17
pp 119-124

ABSTRACT: S³⁵, introduced into the steel on smelting, is employed for auto radiographic investigation of the reasons for lithoidal fracture (LF) of Nr 37KhNZA steel. In specimens revealing LF, the sulfides are found in heavy reticular accumulations along the grain boundaries of the austenite and as individual small inclusions within the grain. In the case of specimens not presenting LF, sulfides are distributed throughout the entire austenite grain. The conclusion is drawn that one of the decisive reasons for the appearance of LF is the process of dissolution of sulfides on heating and of precipitation out of solid solution along the grain boundaries of the austenite upon cooling.

A Z

Card 1/1

GNUTENKO, A.A.; NOSYREVA, V.T.

Cicatricial stenosis of the esophagus and pylorus of the stomach
after sulfuric acid burn. Khirurgia 35 no.7:119-120 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS, etiology)
(PYLORIC STENOSIS, etiology)
(SULFURIC ACID)
(BURNS)

B.R.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039263

S/0078/64/009/006/1393/1396

AUTHOR: Nosytreva, Ye. S.; Okhapkina, L. L.; Popov, K. V.; Suvorova, A. G.

TITLE: Study of the phase composition of iron alloys with carbon and manganese.

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 1393-1396

TOPIC TAGS: steel, manganese steel, carbon steel, phase equilibria, phase composition, iron alloy

ABSTRACT: In connection with the study of the nature of the effect of different elements on the brittleness of steel at low temperatures, the authors investigated the phase composition of 15 alloys of the iron-carbon-manganese system. These alloys were produced in an induction furnace. The critical points of the alloys were determined dilatometrically, while the determination of phase composition was done by carbide analysis. The specimens from each batch were dissolved anodically at a current density of 0.02 - 0.03 a/cm² in a period of 4 - 6 hours. The carbide deposit produced was subjected to analysis for iron and manganese. Iron was determined with trilon and manganese by persulfate-silver method. The specimens were weighed before and after electrolysis and the elements determined in

Card 1 1/2

L 33965-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005848

single-valued influence on cold brittleness. Rather, the carbon and manganese contents influence it independently and in a different manner. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nafto- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza pri Irkutskom gosudarstvennom universitet (Petro- and organic chemical synthesis institute, Irkutsk state university)

SUBMITTED: 05Mar64

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

and at 350 cycles/sec. on 5 mm samples in the -196-450°C temperature range. The curves listed below show the results. It was found that the peaks split into two symmetric peaks A and B, corresponding to simple relaxation processes. By changing the frequency, shifts in peaks A and B could be related to activation energies (17.1 kcal/mol for peak A, and 17.7 kcal/mol for peak B). Besides these two peaks, a third peak (C) was found. The calculated activation energy was 2.0 kcal/mol. Special experiments showed that the rate of cooling from the annealing temperature influenced only the height of peak B. It was found that peak B is also affected by the normalizing temperature. Its height for samples normalized at about 60°C above the upper transformation temperature was higher than for normalization below A_{eg} . The size of the peaks was not changed by natural aging of the annealed samples for 10,000 hrs. Peak C is apparently unaffected by the presence of Mn. This peak may be connected with the presence of oxygen (which cannot be determined by chemical analysis in the given alloys). Metallographic analysis shows an increased amount of oxide. The splitting of peaks A and B is explained by new atomic positions in the lattice resulting from addition of the alloying element. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza pri Irkutskom

Card 2/4

DRYJSKI, Jozef; NOSZCZYK, Wladyslaw

Surgical therapy of goiter. Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.9:
939-941 '63.

1. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy
w AM w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr. J.Dryjski.

POLAND

NOSZCZYK, Wojciech, Third Surgical Clinic (III Klinika Chirurgiczna) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Jozef DRYJSKI) of the Physicians' Post-graduate Course (Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy), the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Warsaw.

"Syphilis of the Stomach with Long Clinical Observation. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 12, 18 Mar 63.
pp 435-437.

Abstract: [Author's English summary] The case is reported for a patient, 71 years of age, with an 11-year history of gastric syphilis, confirmed by clinical, serologic, and radiological examinations. Specific antiluetic treatment caused the disappearance of all signs and symptoms of the gastric syphilis. After 11 years, there appeared a large gastric ulcer and other signs characteristic of luetic relapse. Specific treatment was again successful. There are 10 references, containing 7 Polish, 2 English, and one French source.

1/1

DRYJSKI, Jozef; JEZNACKI, Janusz; NOSZCZYK, Wojciech

Treatment of occlusion of great arteries using autogenous
venous grafts..Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.41:1561-1564 12 0 '64

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy
Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr. med.
J. Dryjski) i z Pracowni Radiologii Szpitala Miejskie
Nr.6 w Warszawie (Kierownik: dr. I. Pronaszko-Rzepecki).

DRYJSKI, Jozef; MALINSKI, Boguslaw; NOSCZYZK, Wojciech

Remote results of therapy of chronic recurrent pancreatitis
by means of plastic reconstruction of the sphincter of Oddi.
Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.10:960-964 0 '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy
AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Dryjski).

NOSZCZYNSKA, Janina, dr

Method of quantitative determination of metals based on the studies of potential changes during the elimination process; the currentless chronopotentiometric method. Wiad chem 18 no. 7:422-426 Jl '64.

1. Department of Electrical Engineering, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

HOszkay, A.

HOszkay, A.

Results of 528 operations on the prostate and neck of the bladder.
Magy. sebeszet 4 no.4:281-293 1951. (CIAL 21:4)

1. Doctor. 2. Department of Urological Surgery (Head Physician--
Dr. Aurel Hoszkay), Janos Hospital.

HOSZKAY, Aurel, dr...

Calyceal diverticulum. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.2:128-135 Apr 56

1. Kozlemeny a Janos korharz urologiai sebeszeti osztalyrol.
Foorvos: Noeszkay Aurel dr. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.2:128-135 Apr 56
(KIDNEY PELVIS, cysts
pyelogenic renal (Run))
(CYSTS
same)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec C Vol 13/0 Surgery Sect. 50

5300. CALYX DIVERTICULUM - Kalyxdivertikel - Noszkay A., Abt. für Urol.
Chir., János-Spit., Budapest - Z. UROL., 1958, 51/5 (457-465) Illus. 7
Renal calyx diverticulum constitutes an embryonic anomaly; 82 cases have been
reported thus far. Since the condition does not cause characteristic clinical sym-
ptoms, the diagnosis can only be determined radiologically. Contrast radiography
shows a cavity in prolongation of the calyx; histological examination is always re-
quired for a definitive diagnosis. Treatment is necessary only when complaints or
complications develop; it consists in extirpation of the diverticulum (excision by
means of nephrectomy when the diverticulum is situated in the central portions of
the kidney; by diverticulectomy or polar resection, when the diverticulum is
situated near the renal pole). Two personal cases were successfully operated on,
Lefko - Eddi

NOZKAY, Andor
SURNAME, Given Name

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Urological Surgery Department (Urológiai Sebeszet) of John's Hospital
(Janos Korhaz), Budapest

Source: Budapest, Orvosképzés, Vol 36, No 1, Feb 61, pp 27-47

Data: "Epithelial Tumors of the Urinary Bladder."

GPO 981643 /77

NOSZKAY, Aurel, dr.

Our present view of the clinical-pathological diagnosis and therapy
of urogenital tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 103 no.42:1969-1975 21 0 '62.

1. Janos-korhaz, Urologiai Sebeszeti Osztaly.
(TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL)

BABITS, A.; NOSZKAY, A.

On the problem of urogenital tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 104 no.9:
426-430 3 Mr '63.

(TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL)

NOSZKAY,A.

Surgical treatment of the exstrophy of the bladder and of the associated pathological changes. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.4:269-274 '63

Repair of vesicovaginal fistula. Ibid:275-279

1. Department of Urology, Municipal Janos Hospital, Budapest.

*

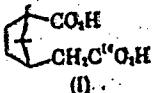
HOSZKE, O.

"Replacement, equipment, and working processes of the workshop processing blood for food in the Cattle Slaughterhouse and Meat Packing Plant of Budapest" p. 205.
"TELEMEZESEI IPAR, Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No.11, Nov.1953, Uncl.

NOSZKO, L.

Pyrolytic decarboxylation of C¹⁴ carboxylic acids. I. Ovov
and L. Noszko. *Tetrahedron Letters* 1960, No. 7, 10-
22.—The mechanism suggested by Neunhoeffer and
Paschke (CA 53, 5367) for the formation of ketones by
dry distn. of appropriate carboxylates as taking place
through a β -oxocarboxylic acid arising from a condensation
process was tested by pyrolysis of the Ca salt of activated
homocamphoric acid (I) contg. a C¹⁴O₂H group adjacent



to the secondary C atom. Cleavage of α -campholide with
KCN and the K salt of homocamphoric acid seminitrile
(II) subjected to acid hydrolysis, the corresponding di-
carboxylic acid (III) converted to the Ca salt and the salt
dry distd. gave camphor (IV), identified as the oxime. The
activities of the compds. were detd. with a gas phase counter
and the activities tabulated (compd. and activities in μ c/mM
given): II, 17.2; III, 17.2; IV oxime, 0.19. In the course
of pyrolysis the activity passed almost entirely into the
liberated CO₂. It was assumed that 3-carboxycamphor was
immediately formed by addn. of a CH₂ group attached to the
C¹⁴O₂H group with consequent decarboxylation. The
reaction was considered in a general sense as an anionic addn.
process in which the formation of the carbanion may have
taken place by splitting off a proton and reaction through a
 β -oxocarboxylic acid or by catalyzed liberation of CO₂ and
reaction through the alcoholate of a geminal diol. Where a
possibility for both reactions occurred, the mechanism of
N. and P. (*loc. cit.*) dominated. C. R. Addisall

fb

OTVOS, Laszlo (Budapest XIV Hungaria korut 114); NOSZKO, Laszlo (Budapest XIV
Hungaria korut 114)

Investigation of the mechanism of the formation of ketones by using
 ^{14}C -homocamphoric acid. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.2:191-196 '60.
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Budapest.

(Ketones) (Camphoric acid) (Hydrolysis)
(Pyrolysis) (Potassium cyanide) (Carboxylic acids)
(Carbon) (Radioisotopes) (Carboxycampholanic acid)

NOSZKO, L.

✓ investigation of the exchange nitrile-carboxyl with the
use of radioactive carbon¹⁴. J. Noszko and L. Otvos (Hungarian
Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 25, 123-6 (1960) (in German).—A study of the ex-
change reactions between nitrile and carboxyl in the systems
 $\text{PhC}^14\text{O}_2\text{H}$ (I)-MeCN (II), and I- p -BrC₆H₄CN (III) showed
that the reactions ran without splitting the C-C bond in
C-CO₂H and in C-CN, resp. A mechanism, similar to that
of N → O acyl migration of diacylamines was suggested.
The reactions were carried out by fusing the components at
260° (reaction of I with II) and 250° (in case of I and III).

T. Scott

NOSZKO, Laszlo (Budapest)

An account of my study trip to Czechoslovakia. Kem tud kozl MTA 15
no. 3:365-366 '61.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Kemial Kutato Intezete,
Budapest.

(Czechoslovakia—Chemistry)
(Czechoslovakia—Biology)

Distr: 482c/483c/4E3d/4R2c(j)

41. A study of the electrophilic deuteration of toluene by deuterium fluoride and boron trifluoride. Gy. OLAH,
A. PAVLATH, L. KUBI, Gy. OLAH, L. NOVAKO.
Magyar Tudományos Akadémiai Kiadó Magyarország
Osztályának Közleményei. Vol. 9, 1957, No. 1, pp. 39-42.

In the course of the studies on electrophilic aromatic deuteration the reaction with deuterium fluoride was investigated in the presence of boron trifluoride. A simple, new laboratory procedure has been developed for the preparation of deuterium fluoride through the deuterolysis of organic acid fluorides such as benzoyl fluoride. Nuclear deuteration experiments have been made by substituting toluene. A study of the intermediary complexes of the electrophilic aromatic substitutions revealed that complexes of methylbenzenes with hydrogen fluoride and boron trifluoride consist in fact of protonated methylbenzenes of the onium ionic salt (or a complex) type.

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AUTHOR: Noszko, László—Noszko, L.; Szemmer, János—Szemerédi, János—
Ed'yed, Ia.

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ORG: Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

TITLE: Investigation with radiocarbon of the oxidative decarboxylation of furfural¹⁴
in acidic medium

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 45, no. 4, 1965, 329-332

TOPIC TAGS: fumaric acid, radioisotope, maleic acid, tracer study, hydrogen peroxide,
oxidation

ABSTRACT: Furfural-C¹⁴ has been prepared from furan and HC¹⁴N. Labeled furfural was
oxidized with sodium chlorate to fumaric acid, with hydrogen peroxide to a mixture of
maleic and fumaric acids, and with bromine to succobromic acid. The obtained acids
proved to be radioactive. It is concluded that in the oxidative decarboxylation of
furfural in acidic medium, the formyl group of furfural is eliminated quantitatively
from the molecule and is not incorporated into the main products of oxidation. The
authors thank Mr. B. Hegyi for performing the microanalyses and activity measurements,
and Miss E. Fazsa for her assistance in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 1
table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33.906]

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NOSZKY, J.; SIKABONYI, L

"Accumulation of Manganese Ores in the Bakony Mountains." p. 344, (ROLDTANI KOZLONY.
BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 83, no. 10/12, Oct./Dec. 1953
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

NOSZKY, Jeno, dr.

To the memory of Gyula Vigh (1889-1958). Foldt kozl 90 no.2:151-154
(EEAI 10:2)
Ap-Je '60.
(Vigh, Gyula) (Geologists, Hungarian)

SZABO, Lajos, dr.; NOSZMILLER, Sandor; KOVACS, Istvan

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 5, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

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531.5:551.311.2

GP

Noszti, Endre, A tropicalization. [Tropicalization.] Magyar Technika, Budapest, 9(3):161-164, March 1954. 3 figs. DLC--Increasing exports of Hungarian industrial products to tropical countries make it necessary to introduce tropical research. Meteorological factors in tropical regions having a destructive effect on materials are briefly discussed. The principal factors are temperature and relative humidity (graphs of their diurnal variation in Feb. and Oct. in the Panama Canal region are presented); secondary meteorological factors are insulation, wind-driven sand and atmospheric salt. Methods of research (under natural or experimental conditions) on weathering of materials are described. The establishment of a tropical institute in Hungary is urged. *Subject Headings:* 1. Tropical regions 2. Weathering of materials in tropics 3. Tropical meteorology research--G.T.